Were a pleasant sight to see; And gold, and gems, and diadems, Right excellent they be;
But beauty and gold, though both be untold,
Are things of a worldly mart;
The wealth that I prize; above igots or eyes Is a heart-a warm young heart,

O face most fair, shall thy beauty compare With affection's glowing light? O riches and pride, how pale ye beside Love's wealth, serene and bright! I spurn thee away, as a cold thing of clay, Though gilded and carved thou art;
For all that I prize, in its smiles and its sighs, Is a heart-a warm young heart, (For the N. O. Commercial Times.)

FRANCE. BY WALTER H. PETERS. Oh, France I thou land of impulse and of fire, Thy olden glories still cling to thee through all time; Thy deeds are interwoven with thy sunny clime; Thou hast shook off the shackles of oppression

Thou mighty moulder of the true sublime, May heaven guard thee in thy troubled hour, And send some Washington to guide for thee Thy struggling bark in safety thro' grim faction'.

A sentinel to warn thee of the clouds that lower, Whose eye shall never sleep 'till thou art free!
This be thy destiny—and from thy hills
Thy million freemen shall assert their right While waves thy banner; aye, in despot's spite Each heart shall beat with Liberty's glad thrills And freedom's star beam on thee ever bright, New Orleans, August, 1848.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer. Arrival of the Hibernia. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, P. M. The steamship Hibernia, with dates one week later from Europe, arrived at Bosion this morning. The Hibernia left Liverpool on the 26th August. The news is of a highly important

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.-Breadstuffs have ad-We quote fine Corn at 36s a 38s per quarter.—
Corn Meal, 16s a 17s 6d. Flour, 33s 6d to 35s per barrel. In the London market Flour is quoted at 25s a 30s per bbl.

Money—Corsola glossel to day at 25s a 30s

MONEY-Consols closed to-day at 86‡ to ‡.
PACKET SHIP OCEAN MONARCH
BURNT!-150 LIVES LOST! The packet ship Ocean Monarch, belonging to and bound tor Boston, with a number of passen-gers, took fire in the English Channel, and out of those on board one hundred and fitty persons lost their lives. The fire was supposed to have

been the result of accident.

The Brazilian frigate Alfonzo was out on a pleasure excursion—she was commanded by the Marquis De Lisboa. There were also on board the Prince Pe Joinville, his lady and suite, the Duke and Duchess De Aumale; the Brazilian Minister, De Chevellier D'Lisboa, Admiral Greenfell and daughters, and other distinguished infividuals. When the Allonzo discovered the Ocean Monarch, no time was lost in bearing down to her, and it was their intention to anchor directly under her bow, but the wind changed a little and prevented this from being accomplished. Four boats were, however, at once lowered, and were soon followed by the large paddle-box boat.
The Marquis De Lisboa jumped into one and
Admiral Greenfell into the other. They were

Prince De Joinville was particularly assiduous in assisting the passengers on board the frigate.-Of those on board the Ocean Monarch, thirtytwo were saved by the Queen of the Ocean, 160 by the Alfonzo, 16 by a fishing Smack, and 17 by the ship Prince of Wales, being a total of 225 saved, leaving 153 to be still accounted for. IRELAND.

untiring in their exertions to save the poor peo-

This country remained tranquil, and the State Trials were progressing uninterruptedly. Mr. O'Dougherty's case had been submitted to the decision of a second jury, which, like the first, had been unable to agree to a verdict. The Tipperary Leaders were to be tried by a

Special Commission.

The Irish Grain Crops have fallen below an average yield, and considerable alarm existed in consequence, many fearing another lamine, Lord John Russell has acnounce! his willingness to convene Parliament, should there be found

reasonable grounds to tear a famine ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. The weather had much improved in England and on the sailing of the Hibernia, it was said to be "fine" in the neighborhoods of London and

The doings of the English and Scotch Chartists caused some uneasiness in the public mind. All kinds of arms and amunition have been discover-

ed, giving evidence of an active conspiracy. CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS. The Aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe was generally pacific. No important event has transpired since the departure of the last

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. Advices from Breslau, August 16, state that a revolution has broken out simultaneously at St. Petersburg and Warsaw. Parties who have arrived from Ru-stan Poland unanimously confirm this intelligence. The Emperor has fled to Cron-

established a Si. Petersburg. Further details are as yet not known. The Prussian messenger from St. Petersburg This same train has also conveyed a Russian courier, who says he will not vouch for the authenticity of this intelligence from our correspondent, who, in general, may be relied upon, althowe must confess there are grounds for disquietude on account of the uncertainty of all news coming

The Breslau Gazette contain the same intelligence, but adds that nothing has been heard of the emeute that is reported to have broken out at Warsaw. That intelligence therefore appears to be without foundation. The London Times of the 26th however, doubts this,

FRANCE.-The European Times says al Europe has been amazed at the disclosures which have been made by the publication of the report on the late insurrection. Never in the history of the world has such a mass of tolly, crime, secret villainy and open violence, infatuation and resolute daring been presented to the world. It is quite impossible from the vast prolixity of the report, which occupies three huge volumes, to give to our readers anything like a summary of the We must limit ourselves to describing the effect which the perusal has produced in our minds. M. Arago, Cavaignac, Lamartine, Le dra Rollin, Caussidiere, Marrast, and all of the chief actors in the revolution have (here is a break in the copy, and our correspondent states he will send no more by telegraph)

ITALY.—The Italian question is yet unsettled.
The Welden siege and bombardment of Bologne seem to exemplify the old spirit of Austrian de spotism, while the patriorism and valor of the citizens, and the manifestations taking place it their favor, show that the spirit of resistance has not been quelled by recent reverses. Charles Al ben's addresses evince unabated courage and con-

The intervention of France and England conkinues, and rumor goes so far as to ascribe to Austria and the Frankfort assembly a readiness to be content with the frontier of the Adige, leaving Lombardy to join itself to Piedmont or Switzerland This may form the basis of a settlement, but only a temporary one. There cannot be a permanent peace while Austria retains sway over any portion of the Peninsula.

THE SCHLESWIG WAR .- From the Seat of War in Schleswig there are divers news .-Correspondents speak of an Armistice and a Peace as about to be concluded by the belligerent forces, but rumor has said the same for many weeks

THE CHOLERA. The Vienna papers of the 17th and 18th, received at Liverpool this morning, state that the Cholera is raging in the inte rior of the Empire, and that the disease is exceedingly malignant at Riga, where as many as one hundred are caried off daily, out of a population of

40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 25.-The unfavorable weather had operated seriously to the detriment of the market. The offering was larger than the demand, and week had reached 34,000 bales; imports for the week had reached 34,000 bales; imports for the same period 39 075 bales. The following are the prices declared by the Board of Brokers: Fair Upland 44; Mobile 44; Orleans 44d.

From the New Orleans Times. By the arrival here of the schooner Jane Eli-zabeth, from Vera Cruz the 17th August, we have received the Arco Iris to the date of her danart

Paredes has managed to evade all pursuit, and is now with the Indians in Sierra Gorda. Posi- their readers. The Whig does it, however, with tive information regarding this fact has reached a bad grace, and attempts, by labored argument, the Government, and El Monitor states that he is endeavoring to stir up a war of castes in the country. All the States, through their respective Governments, have sent congratulations to the President, on the quelling of the outbreak at Gu-

Leon, from Laredo. They had sacked the towns of Sabinas and Aldamas, where they pillaged to redo with the spoil. Representations had been made, as it is stated, to the officer in command at the latter place, but he replied that his force was possible and our readers have seen it all. That portion of Sufficiently great to arrest the evil great to arrest the evil doers.

They had sacked the towns of Salphon (C.H.) contended that Cass was ready visit and anxious to vote for the Wiling the qualities of a superior states and anxious to vote for the Wiling the qualities of a superior states and practical knowledge—knowledge and provisions of the testimony of public law and the practice of nations, a thorough an enemy of Cass and the Democratic party in the latter place, but he replied that his force was possible to a family—with an administrate to decide the weighty and transcendent in the city of New Wiling Hall, Esq. present residence at Warrant and the practice of nations, a thorough an enemy of Cass and the Democratic party in the latter place, but he replied that his force was possible to a family—with an administrate to decide the weighty and transcendent in the city of New Wiling Hall, Esq. present residence at Warrant and the practice of nations, a thorough an enemy of Cass and the Democratic party in the latter place, but he replied that his force was provisions of the Federal Congraph and our readers have seen it all. That portion is an administration of the provision.

The Whig has no right to charge us with uniform the country and provision of the testimony or intended that cass was ready with illing and surface and the country. In tracing the qualities of a superior states and practical frow ledge—knowledge of public law and the practice of nations, a thorough an enemy of Cass and the Democratic party in the force of his "Abolition plants" and our readers have seen it all. That portion is a superior state of the readers and practical frow ledge—knowledge of the less important the force of the Wilmon Prov

RICHMOND, VA.

WHO ARE THE "REAL ULTRA ABOLI-TIONISTS"3

We propose, for the benefit of those Whigs who are not yet thoroughly blinded by party against Southern interests, to let one of their great men speak and tell them who are the real ultra abolitionists. The Whig papers of this city profess to believe Millard Fillmore "O. K." upon the subject of slavery. They will not believe us, nor listen to arguments which we might usewill they now listen to Henry Clay? It they will not, are there not some Southern Whigs who will do him reverence and listen to his warnings?

Millard Fillmore has said in his letter to the Anti-Slavery Society, in October, 1838, that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances, so long as slanes are held therein-that he was in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the slave trade between the States-that he was in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia!-And the Richmond Whig editors openly justify this man, and proclaim that he has recanted these doctrines, because, in another letter, he says that, while he was in Congress, there was much agitation on the right of petition. My vote will be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectable petition to the body that therefore the petition ought to be received and considered." They justify this man because he says that he thinks at some time while in Congress he took occasion to state, in substance, his views on the subject of slavery in the Stales, and that he regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do-that by the Constitution of the United States the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated-that he did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible Taylor and his abolition partner. for its continuance in the several States where it existed. Now, will any candid reader avow that these statements, relative to the power of Contion of the sentiments of his former letter:

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave-trade between the States, and in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia !"

This letter was written October 17th, 1838. Mr. Clay delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States in February, 1839-no doubt having this letter and other precious documents, which had shortly before been published, in his mind's eye-tor he describes it as if he was quoting from it. What does he say? He first divides the Abolltionists into three classes: Those who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the powers of the States composing the confederacy-among these he places the Quakers :-Those who, having been persuaded that the right of petition has been violated by Congress, co operate with the Abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right: "And the third class," which he declares, "are the real ultra abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards and without regard to consequences .-

With this class, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territory of Florida; the prohibition of slaves from State to State, and the relocal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery-are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim b'o dy road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is abolition, universal abolition—peaceable if it can, forcibly if it must be. Their object is no longer concealed by the thinnest veil; it is avowed and pro-claimed.

Mr. President, it is at this planning stage of the claimed.

proceedings of the ultra abolitionists, that I would seriously invite every considerate man in the country solemuly to pause, and deliberately to reflect, not merely on our existing posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down which they would hurry us. It is because these ultra abolitionists have ceased to employ the instruments of reason and persuasion, have made their cause political, and have appealed to the ballo'-box, that I am induced upon this occasion to address you."

letter of October, 1838, and Mr. Clay's speech of February, 1839, in parallel columns? Not for all the Indies. Will the Whigs read and heed Henry Clay's solemn admonition? We think, Proviso. if they read they will. This speech cannot be said to be a forgery; it will be found in the volume published by Calvin Colton, p. 198 to 200. It draws a life-like picture, a perfect Daguerrectype, of Millard Fillmore and the abominable sentiments of his letter, which continue unchanged-and in the name and upon the authority of Henry Clay, we pronounce Fillmore a "real ultra Abolitionist," and appeal to Southern Whigs to beware how they arm such a man with such powerful means of mischief and destruction. We will not for one moment believe that the South will think of supporting him. If the South shall be thus faithless to her honor, her rights and her safety, her deadly foes will have every encouragement instantly to cut that 'long

ly and so imperiously points. Daniel Webster's "lone speech" must fall like a wet blanket upon the spirit of Taylorism, drooping as it is. The Alexandria Gazette calls it "cold and cautious. Mr. Webster's opinions are to be taken for what they are worth." The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Taylor

and bloody road" to which Henry Clay so solemn-

paper, says: "The Speech of Mr. Webster has been read with regret by many of his best friends. True, he assents to the nomination of Gen. Taylor but it is given with such apparent reluctance, and with so many abatements, that silence have been a kindness in comparison. Probably Mr. Webster is not aware that his own aspirancy to the station, had anything to do with the "faint praise" which he bestowed upon the General; yet people will be very apt to suspect that it had."

John Van Buren, (often quoted by the Whig press) said in a speech, in New York: "In my opinion, the nomination of General Taylor has, thus lar, most conclusively shown the intelligence of the American people. He has got but two States thus far. It is a favorable sign for a public man, when the prominent men of his own party support him; but General Tay-lor has been in the field now for ninety days, and who can tell whether the prominent Whigs in the Union intend to support him or not? Will Mr. Will Mr. Webster vote for him? Mr. Webster says, that after ninety days anxious reflection he has come to the conclusion to keep the promise that he made before the nomination. He says it is one of the worst nominations that could be made, but that, as he has been nominated, he will not oppose HIM. But I who will support him, and not by those who will not oppose him. And as this election is within sixty days, this Daniel must come to judgment soon. (Laughter.")

The New York Herald, which, not long since was confident of Taylor's election, now concedes the chances to be in favor of Cass, and gives as great champion of Whiggery, Mr. Corwin.—

Therefore I renounced all allegiance to that party gred the Whig party for the sake of their conners. a slight decline had taken place in the prices of a reason the suicidal course of Whig leaders .-

Among their acis it says: "The great speech of Daniel Webster is mere- nation to be placed in. ly anapology, amounting almost to an outrage, on the intellectual character and position of Ge-

MILLARD FILLMORE AND THE WHIG PRESS The Whig has at last published Fillmore's "real ultra-abolition" letter of 1838-but the Times and the Republican still keep it back from to pervert its language, which is so plain that "he | New York Mirror of the 26th ult) that "he is not who runs may read." We shall to-morrow republish the Whig's flimsy argument, and expose its fallacy. In the mean time, we ask the Whig

confined to his refusal to make pledges-and the Whig "no-party" organs have so often railed out Saturday Morning, September 9, 1848. against pledges, that we took it for granted that they attached no importance to them, even from Fillmore. We have given the principles of Fillmore, which constitute his whole platform. Moreover, Mr. Lyons, (but will the Whig take him for authority?) in commenting upon the letter, made no allusion to the rest of the letter, as qualifying in the least the principles laid down-and we are, therefore, bound to believe that that is the universal opinion. But, piedges or no pledges, Fillmore fully carried out his principles by his votes in Congress, as we have shown, and will show again.

STRANGE CONDITION OF THE WHIG PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Lyons and Mr. Boits, the leaders of the two extreme divisions of the Whig party of Virginia, (the strongest Taylorite and the most zealous Clayite,) are repudiated and read out of the Whig church. But more than that, the Whigs have no candidate in the field ; for Gen. Taylor expressly says that he is "not a party candidate," and would have with equal alacrity "accepted the Democratic nomination at Baltimore." Moreover, it is very doubtful whether the Whigs of Virginia have, or will long have, a candidate for Vice President; for Fillmore's tenure is very precarious. "Was there ever such a party?"

The New York Express states what it "knows to be the fact, that General Taylor has written by the Constitution has the power to grant or refuse Mr. Fillmore, expressing the pleasure he has in by the Constitution has the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard, and, being run on the ticket with so well known and by Jay and Smith. The Erie men want to know erpressions."

General Taylor, in writing such a letter, must of Fillmore as the Southern Whigs at Philadelphia, in sanctioning his nomination. Now that Fillmore's glaring abolitionism is developed, will Old Zac still feel "pleasure" in being associated has given them one of the best letters we have with "so distinguished a statesman?" Of one seen on the subject, in which he says, he is opthing we feel sure-a great many Southern thing we feel sure—a great many Southern without reference to the question of slavery; and whigs will not take "pleasure" in voting for that he would treat anti-slavery petitions as they

[Quere.-Has Gen. Taylor written a letter to Gen. Butler " expressing the pleasure he has in being tun on the ticket with" him-for he has acgress over the subject in the States, is a recanta- cepted the nomination at Charleston, with Gen. Butler for Vice President ?]

SOMETHING RICH .- A few weeks since, the New York Express (Brooks' paper, which has been brought on the tapis in the discussion | Millard Fillmore. here,) ridiculed General Taylor's Charleston letter, and said that he must be "a very green Whig foco forgeries." The authenticity of the letter, and, "upon a re-examination of it," says, "we see tion of his position."

The Express, which has betrayed such igno rance of its hero's style and views, should have suck to its previous counsel, when it said, "We that General Taylor would leave off letter-writng for the present, it being impossible now for him to write any sort of a letter for publication which will not do him harm."

MORE OF GEN. TAYLOR'S NORTHERN FACE.

We repeat-what the Cincinnati Enquirer says of a speech delivered recently in that place by Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, a Wilmot Proviso supporter of Gen. Taylor. This version of the speech is borne out by the report in a Cincinnati says if he thought Genral Taylor would veto it, Whig paper:

"A stranger remarked to us (say, the Cincin" nati Enquirer) that he heard Mr. Smith make the same speech in Wheeling last week, with the exception of that part relating to free territory, which, not suiting Virginia soil, was omitted at Wheeling. Mr. Smith made a statement, which it may not be inappropriate to put on the record or inture reference. He said that Gen. Taylor, if elected, would not veto a bill containing a pro-vision for the exclusion of slavery from the terri-Southern Whigs would sustain him in such a course; that the Hon. W. Ballard Preston, a rid-they having gon over to the Barnburners) Whig member of Congress from Virginia, had so assured him [Mr. Smith] not longer ago than two weeks. This tale is for the free States; Mr. Smith did not dare to tell it in Wheeling."

The Springfield Post makes the following positive statement. All these concurring statements show that "there is something rotten in Denwho occupies so suspicious a position - especial-Will the Whig editors publish Mr. Fillmore's ly when he is associated with an abolitionist:

"We know that Mr. Bates [of Connecticut] has, or has had, a letter from Gen. Taylor in his possession, in which the writer virtually, if not positively, pledges himself not to velo the Wilmot Proviso. This is not a matter of doubt 2: all; it is a fact, for stating which we have satisfactory

authority. "For our own part, we are perfectly willing that the Whig candidate should pledge himself in fa-vor of the Wilmot Proviso, if he chooses. It is, of course, perfectly indifferent to us what opin ions Gen. Taylor may hold. We certainly do not object to his thinking as he pleases, and telling what he thinks. But we do object, and every honest man will join us in making the objection, to this high-handed attempt to deceive the people in regard to his real opinions on this exciting ques-We do not say that Gen. Taylor would, or would not, veto the Wilmot Proviso, should he have an opportunity, but he certainly could not do both; and in pledging himself to do both, or by allowing his friends to make such pledges to him, he must intentionally and deliberately deceive either one side or the other-either the North

or the South. 'It the letter to Mr. Bates gives Gen. Taylor's on this theme, advocating the election of Taylor They hold him up as the champion of the South. They tell their hearers that Gen. Taylor's interests settle the question with him; that every slave he owns is a pledge against the Proviso, and that Some of the Southern papers go farther, and in as that held by Mr. Bates, it is a forgery! If they are wrong in this why not set the matter right by showing General Taylor's Southern friends and neighbors their error, which can be done by publishing this Northern letter?"

We are glad to learn, through the Charleston Mercury, that the wounds of Mr. Stephens of Ga., are not considered so serious as at first apprehended, and there are reasonable prospects of his recovery. The Savannah Georgian says, that Mr. S. struck Judge Cone with a walking stick, whereupon the latter stabbed Mr. Stephens.

CAN'T GO LONGER WITH MEXICAN WHIGS.

[From the Ohio Statesman]

MILFORD, Clermont county, August 24, 1848. Col. Medary-Dear Sir: Allow me, if you

please, to occupy a small space in your valuable paper. I am a returned volunteer. I went to Mexico, and returned with that sterling Demo crat, Col. Chas. H. Brough, 4th Regiment Onio volunteers. Before I went I was a Whig, but while there I saw with disgust the miser able attemp's made by Corwin, Delano, Gidpress, to calumniate the Administration in general, and indeed by that whole party. I did not like to be welcomed "with bloody and go for Cass, Butler and Jno. B. Weller, I think are the safest hands for the affairs of the

I am, sir, with respect, your ob't servi.

Extract of a letter from "I have been among the people here, and from here to the Atlantic; and you may rest content that the Whigs will pick up nothing but shells, if they visit the sea-shore.'

GEORGIA .- Mr. Berrien while in New York on the 25th ult., remarked (as we learn from the over sanguine about carrying the State for Taylor in November, tut thinks the Whigs will do their duty."

that he did not exactly understand the position of his friend on the subject of the Fillmore letter.—

bers. Did not Southern men go, did not Mr. Calight, and to oppose what is right, and to oppose what is houn go and beg President Polk to veto the bill?

below the subject of the Fillmore letter.—

houn go and beg President Polk to veto the bill? He had at first doubted its genuineness; and then But he dared not do it; it would have been a said if Fillmore entertained those sentiments, he death blow to all of Cass's prospects.

would not vote for him. Then the following dialogue took place. Mr. Lyons re stated his position in a plainer man-

Mr. Caskie .- Will my friend ask Mr. Millard Fillmore whether he has changed his opin-Mr. Lyons .- I do not know that it is my duty

to ask Mr. Fillmore the question, but Mr. Caskie may rest assured that he will be asked by some body before the expiration of the present canvass. Caskie. Will you see that he is asked? [with nuch emphasis] Lyons. Ye-es, I will as far as I am able, see

hat Mr. Fillmore is asked the proper questions on these subjects. And I shall also see that Cass is asked a question of the same sort. Caskie. You may ask him a thousand ques-

ions; you will never draw from him aught that we shall be ashamed of. But be sure you ask Fillmore this one. Mr. Caskie then went on to reply to Mr. Lyons' argument against the genuineness of the

Fillmore letter, and read the following extract: From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 9, 1838. The Journal o Commerce of Tuesday says:-The abolitionists of the county of Erie have en serving a catechism upon the candidates for so distinguished a statesman, with other like kind | what the candidates will do with abolition peti tions; what about the internal slave trade slavery in the District of Columbia an! Texas, and what about new States with slaves. The have been as ignorant of the abolition sentiments might have enquired whether the candidates would vote against the moon being permitted to shine on this world until it is proved that she does not harbor slavery in her regions. Mr. Barker, the Van Buren candidate for Congress,

> were treated last winter. Mr. Fillmore, the Whig candidate, says he is in a hurry, so will answer all the questions in the affimative.' This shews that the genuiness of the letter was not disputed in 1838. Now, if it be as I have shewn, a enuine letter, let my friend tell us what he will do. If not genuine, I care not what he may do in the matter. But save us from the

posed to the admission of Texas into the Union

Mr. Caskie denied having meant to charge abolitionism upon General Taylor; but he insistindeed who can be imposed upon by such Loco- ed that it did not become the gallant old soldier to permit himself to be electioneered for at the North however, is proved-and the Express turns round, as he was, on the ground that he would not veto the Proviso, if he od intend to veto it. That it nothing contradictory of General Taylor's former | was not consistent with the frank and open charopinions-but, on the contrary, only a re-offirma- acter that had been ascribed to him. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Lyons had not given the name of one Northern man who would go for Taylor, if he wee certain that he would veto the Proviso. Instead of doing that, he had decannot, however, refrain from expressing a wish voted ten minutes of Hs time to the foul slanders thrown upon General Cass by a contemptible little paper called the Phindealer, which were expressly contradicted by the declarations of Cass himself.

> What is the game now playing before the American people? J.mes Lyons, Esq., in the City of Richmond, sys if he thought General Taylor would not vet the Wilmot Proviso, he would not get his voe. Tom Corwin in Ohio he would not get his tote. Now is not that too strong a game to be layed in any Presidential contesi? Is not someody necessarily obliged to be cheated?

General Cass did vce against the Wilmot Proviso so far as he couldvote upon it. An attempt was made to insert it the Treaty with Mexico He voted against it. Twelve Northern Democratic Senators voted gainst it, and no Northern Whigs. Three Nortern Democratic Senators voted in its favor. Eery friend of Lewis Cass

voted against it. Mr. Caskie then sferred to General Cass' Nicholson letter, anjurged his auditors to read that letter at their leisre. He quoted from and commented upon it a document proceeding from the pen of a sitesman. He contrasted it with the letters of Gneral Taylor, refusing to define his position. The people of this country which he is supporte, amount, in effect, to the old monarchical doctroe, that the King can do no wrong? No irresonsible monarch, by the Grace of God, has a more complete carte blanche The gentleman saidthat the Tariff of '46 was

protective enough. [Mr. Lyons said he ad merely remarked that it was protective in praciple. Mr. Caskie then said "Ah indeed! The why do you object to it? That gentleman (pointing to Mr. R. T. Daniel) the other night contented that the Tariff of 1846 would not do at all, and that, as soon as we got through with the famile in Europe, we should have to return to the Turiff of 1842!"]

Mr. Caskie said his friend justified the war up to the crossing of the Ro Grande, though he opposed it afterwards. Now, who took Matamo ras? Gen Taylor. And without orders, so far as he (Mr. C.) knew But, if he had orders. doubtless they accorded fully with his own sentireal opinions on the subject, why not publish it? ments. Does the gentleman mean to force upon Why not set the South right in regard to the matthe Administration all the responsibility of the glories of Monterey and Buena Vista? If so, it will not shrink from the weight. But what ground did Crittendentake in the Senate of the United States? How foes it tally with the gen. tleman's idea? He was not satisfied with the there are three hundred such pledges. They pro-nounce the ideathat he would approve a bill hav-ing attached to it the Wilmot Proviso an absordity. words, "not only driving the enemy be yound the words "repel the invasion" without explanation words, "not only driving the enemy be youd the river, but pursuing him and beating him down, so that our borders should no longer be in danger of a repetition of the offence." But why argue? Every American knows what, after the first fight's on the Rio Grande, duty was.

Mr. Caskie replied to Mr. Lyons' argument, drawn from the fact that the Editor of the Signal had gone over to Van Buren. He had done so because Taylor had made no distinct avowal of his sentiments; and we should not rest with Gen | as the idle wind, which he respects not." Taylor's non-committaism more than the Signal Etitor. [For twelve months the Signal supported General Taylor as a Wilmot Proviso man and did not desert him antil Van Buren was nominated by the Barnbumers as the thorough "exponent" of their principles] Yet Tom Corwin was content, and had actually taken the stump to electioneer for Gen. Taylor, as a candidate not

opposed to the Wilmot proviso. Mr. Caskie, in conclusion, earnestly appealed to Mr. Lyons to exert his deservedly great influ ence with his party (an influence greater note, he supposed, than ever before, for he (Mr. C.) thought that Taylorism suited him (Mr. L.) better than Vinion, and others, and by the Whig any other Whig of his (Mr. C.'s) acquaintance,) to induce them to strike the name of Millard from the dishonor of having the votes of one of ged the Whig party, for the sake of their country, their firesides and their children, to lend their influence to get Millard Fillmore discarded from

Mr. Lyons then rejoined, and in commencing, said he would take up the line of argument a the point at which it was left off by his friend .-He had a proposition to make to his friend, which he regarded as nothing more than fair. It he (Mr. Caskie) would agree to strike off Gen. Cass from the Democratic ticket, he (Mr. L.) would patriotic measures to the nation by the graces of cheerfully agree to strike off Mr. Fillmore from the Whig ticket. Upon the subject of Gen Cass's Barnburnism, he would take the evidence of Democrats themselves, to prove it. Brinkerhoff of Ohio, positively asserted it, and challenged de-

Mr. Caskie commenced his reply by saying rather too fast; it was daily diminishing in num-

which we have omitted, merely to save space, is THE DISCUSSION ON SATURDAY NIGHT-"EN- Polk did not veto the Oregon Bill; he discovered and on a proper semientent of which the peace

Mr. Lyons then quoted and commented on the Nicholson letter which had been called General Cass's platform. He ridiculed all platforms and said, that they were only fit for Tom Thumb to strut and show off upon! Such a mau as Gen. L.) then took up the Allison letter and regretted that want of time prevented him from going into a detailed examination of it. He could prove it to be the true doctrine of the country. Mr. L. quoted the letter of Gen. Worth, which the Union had extolled, as fully coinciding with the veto doctrines of the Allison letter. [Mr. L. then entered into a diatribe against "party pledges," in the midst of which the alarm of fire was given. and Mr. L. concluded his rejoinder, a tew min utes before the expiration of his half hour.]

WM, C. RIVES IN 1843 AND IN 1848. Mr. Rives is now the "great gun" of the Whigs in eulogizing General Taylor, and assailing General Cass, for whom he was anxious to vote as the Democratic nominee for President in 1844. To show what gross inconsistency may be committed by a mere "available" no party politician, we quote the following admirable article from the Union. It will be seen that, in 1843, Mr. Rives had the highest possible regard for the abilities of Gen. Cass, and "the value of his services to his own country," which "it were most justly gave to General Cass the credit of having rescued his country from a war with the great powers of Europe, by his "bold and skilful efforts" in defeating the odious Quintuple Treaty; but now he opposes the election of this same General Cass, "one of the most able and accomplished ministers and jurists of whom any coun try can boast," upon the flimsy pretext, that he will hurry the nation into war; Mr. Rives contending with his present "Free Soil" associate, Webster, that General Cass is "all for war." The whole article from the Union will be read with interest. It abounds in sound views, strongly and beautifully expressed:

GENERAL CASS AND MR. RIVES.—In our gifted countryman of Michigan, we behold a shining disciple of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackdisgrace of seeing the South cast her vote for son, who loved him warmly, and honored him olten with the highest trusts, Still grateful for their illustrious friendship, he reveres their memories, emulates their virtues, and practises the wisdom of the first, and justice of the second, and the civil an ! military heroism of the last .-Cool, yet ardent; temperate, yet persevering; wise without dogmatism, and practical within the limits of a wholesome policy, Lewis Cass has rounded the character of an American Statesman into lustre and grace. His gitted oppo-nents have disclosed his merits, extolled his powers, and vindicated his illustrious services to the country.

In the heat and bustle of the political arena—

where blows are given, bruises inflicted, and characters mangled, without regard to the dignity of the victim, or the wantonness of ourrage-praise and abuse are equally lavished with reckless injustice. But in the golden period of hu-man life-when state-men should never be disturbed, either by the follies of youth, or the infirmities of age, when the curtain has fallen, and the drama is over, we expect to profit from he closet meditations of their unclouded judg-

While seated amidst the tranquil shades of Castle Hill, loathing the violence of party, the standers of prejudice, and the envious gabble of malignant ambition, Mr. William C. Rives, penned and published a noble eulogy upon the glories of Cass. As the talents and influence of this leading Whig render his evidence highly impor-tant, we will trouble our fellow-citizens to peruse it, and to pronounce their candid opinions upon it.

To repel attacks which English editors and politicians had made upon Gen. Cass, for baffling eir endeavors to inveigle France into the quinthe commerce of the world, Mr. Rives wrote "AMERICANUS," sent it to Washington, and had it forthwith published in the organ of the nounces General Cass "one of the most able and accomplished ministers and jurists of whom any country can b asi;" and that "the value of his services to his own country it were difficult to Had the quintuple treaty been consummated by the ratification of France, (and that it was not, was owing especially to the timely and spirited thority of Lord Palmerston, in the late debate in the House of Commons, and of Lord Broughare asked to take Tayor upon trust, without any am, for saying Great Britain would have been so pledges whatsoever. Does not the ground on flushed with the success of her projects, and so aim of undisputed supremacy on the ocean, that or submission on the great question of maritime rights, on which she had staked her character and

"Submission is a word not found in the vocabulary of American patrio ism. War, then, with the greatest maritime power of the world, would have been inevitable—and with the alliance of all Europe secured to her beforehand, to back and sustain her in the conflict. By the bold and skillful efforts of General Cass in averting the ratification of the treaty, France was detached from this menacing and formidable Anglo European confederacy, and restored to her natural and ancient relations of cordial co-operation with the United States in defending the liberty of the seas. This at once gave England pause; and, by trans ferring to the side of the United States the peaceful ally which had been detached from her, enorced upon her councils the necessity of peace with America.'

It was the masterly diplomatic coup de-main of Gen. Cass, in separating France from the alliance of England, and uniting her again with her ancient and natural ally-the United Stateswhich alone disposed England to an arrangement of American differences on any terms compatible with American honor. It was Gen. Cass's able nanagement at Paris which rendered an adjustment practicable at Washington, and if, unfortu nately, we shall bereafter be drawn into a contest with England on the vital question of the freedom of the seas, it will be owing to Gen. Cass's vigoons and long-sighted statesmanship that we shall nowerful support of our ancient ally, instead of aving to encounter her on the side of the adver-Come what may, he has, by a signal abiliwhich knew how to improve a conjuncture, which falls to the lot of but few men, in the most splendid career of public service, contributed to lace his country in a position of impregnable strength, as well as lotty honor; and, with the con-sciousness of such services, and of the reward which never fails to attend them, in the affection and applause of a grateful people, the clamors of titled or untitled delamers may all "pass by him

We believe that it is capable of proof, and will not be denied, that long after "Americanus" was written, the writer was willing to elevate to the Presidency the subject of his glowing praise.

This torcetul panegyric from a leader of Whiggery leaves nothing for the friends of Gen. Cass o add unless to remind our fellow citizens that since these well-timed praises of Mr. Rives, the General has done nothing to impair their weight,

or to forfeit his title to retain them; bur, on the contrary, he has won, in the Senate of the Union another wreath of glory to adorn his brow. know how he acted at a foreign court, and what priceless services, even in the judgment of his present opponents, he bravely rendered to his country. In the Senate, which tested his powers, and confirmed them fully, no statesman was more prompt or able in the public cause. There our war measures came before him as the chair-Pillmore from their ticket, and save Virginia gor of the opposing hosts, and making the Senate no paltry theatre for ill-gotton eminence to uphold a fraudulent reputation for patriotism and abilities. Yet was he fully equal to the crisis there.— Ardor for his country, respect for his public trust, and a firm resolve to execute its duties, pushed him into business which but few around him had the courage to encounter. He saw that the national reputation was concerned, and no lears nor troubles could impede his aweless heart. He honored the heroes who served their country in the perils of war. He knew how they acted; and his soul could not be trigid, nor his praises faint. Learning gave him knowledge and resources; the practised pen of a statesman enabled him to display them to advantage; and he commenced his eloquence, and the vigor of his reasoning powers. To him, as much as to any character alive, must every candid citizen ascribe the timely assistance given to our military forces against the public toe. And, it human gratitude be among the number of national virtues, the highest honors should contribute to reward him.

out adequate qualifications for this great office, a President, however disposed to support what is He may mistake the public interest, injure the national character, involve his fellow-citizens in useless wars, and shatter the precious institutions of his country. In the hope of avoiding the evils of ignorance, and the responsibilities they create, he would submit to the absolu e dictato rial guidance of plausible creatures behind the President, greater than the President himself, and who would give a false, wicked and dangerous Taylor stood in no need of a platform. He (Mr. direction to the Government, never yet contemplated by the American people. To these weigh ty and decisive objections may be added the kin-dred enes, which arise from the fearful policy of raising to the summit of power a soldier who had never served anywhere but in the armies of his country, and who frankly confesses his total ignorance of civil affairs. Suppose that such a soldier-gallant and patriotic as Taylor is-had been placed at the Tuilleries when the Quintuple Treaty was about to be signed by the French Government, how could be have stemmed the swelling tide of royal lust then burning to embrace the seas? To have done it, would have needed wiser heads than any which penned the many contradictory responses to nominations from

wery point in the compass of politics.

We agree with experience, that whatever may be the merits of a military hero, who has seen no service but in the battle field, a wise people should prefer for the highest office the claims of statesmen, distinguished and endeared by a long, faithful and successful administration of nation al affairs; that no hasty popularity from the lus tre of war can lessen the importance of knowledge, experience, and abilities in the trying ext gencies of national travail; that if civil services in the highest stations of poone life shall pass without the crowning recompense of the people the tide of power will fall in the cabinet as it ri ses in the camp, till reason will succumb to force difficult to appreciate." At that time Mr. Rives | and struggles for executive control be wholly con-

fined to leaders in war. Far be it from the judgment of our minds, or the inclinations of our hearts, to disparage the distinguished services of Gen. Taylor. His glory will endure while the Grande pays its tribute to the sea. He has no patent of royalty to sup port his fame. He stands "the Rudolph of his race," and won his eminence by valor in war.-Reges ex nobilitate, duces ex virtule sumun'. Ani in the military station which he graces so well, or in any which would not expose and imperil the national dignity and safety, the grateful affections of the country will cluster around him.-Idius egregia virtues claraque facta should desire

no higher recompense.

This is not the crisis for doubtful politics and questionable statesmen to preside. The serpent of ambition has reared his crest, and each rattle which the monster makes denotes his purpose to spring upon our Union, to coil around the pillar of our edifice, and crumble it to dust. Even the leader whom we raised so high, and whom we often cheered in the paths of glory—et dux, et princeps, et moderator luminum reliquorum-nas fallen from his sphere! Soles occidere et redire possunt is the common calculation of defeated ambition. But this law of nature-this rising and setting of the heavenly luminaries-can offer no prospect of returning lustre to an orb torever quenched. Yet the genius of Lindenwald gathers satellites around him, ready to reflect the anticipated glories of his rising sun.

We often meet our destiny in the devious paths which we travel to avoid it. And the statesman of Kinderhook, who went into retirement with manly grace, will find a deeper shade in the journey before him, and gather thistles where roses grew. If the ascent to eminence be slippery and rugged, how fearful and unstable must his reliance be, who would ascend by contrivances too rotten to carry him, and immeasu-rably too heavy to be carried by him! Instead of living on the grateful memory of what he was, and prizing that historic renown which lately opened to receive him, he batters his glory for he chances of office, and discounts his immortal-

In life's last scenes, what prodigies arise! Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise.

GRAND RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY IN JAMES CITY.

A public dinner was given by the Democrats on Saturday, the 19th of August, at the Burnt Ordinary. All the county, and the surrounding Ordinary. country, without distinction of perty, were invited, and a large and imposing assemblage were present. Messrs. Caskie, Greenhow and Overton, invited guests, were also present.

About 12 o'clock Mr. Overton ascended the mond, seventy days at least before the 18th day of No. stand, and spoke with power and effect till din ner time. His speech was listened to with great attention and interest, and was, both in the topics selected and the manner of handling them, well calculated to produce wholesome impressions in this strong Whig region. After a sumptuous and elegant repast had been attended to, the assembly repaired to the stand, and were regaled with a most eloquent and instructive oration from Mr. Caskie. This was Mr. Caskie's first visit to the county-his fame as a distinguished advocate of Republican prin ciples had preceded him, and his effort on this occasion was well calculated to add to his wellcarned reputation. However Taylorism may flourish elsewhere, its most sanguine votary here does not indulge the dream of this county giving him the vote that it gave Clay in 1844. dress from Mr Greenhow was much desired, and no inconsiderable disappointment was felt from his failure to speak. But the time being insufficient for all three of our friends to speak, Mr. Greenhow insisted on being excused from

taking any part in the discussion. Mr. Caskie was expected to address the peo ple of York the ensuing Monday, and public no tice to that effect was given before we left the Burnt Ordinary. But though he was present at York Town, the rain was so incessant that no Court could be held, and not half a dozen persons appeared on the ground; of course we were disappointed. This is greatly to be regretted for, from the known Republican feelings o York county, no doubt can be entertained that people, the more they are discussed and under stood. our principles must gain ground amongst such a

The thanks of our friends are due to these gentlemen who have come amongst and as isted is with their talents and eloquence in the impor tant election now before the country; and ir November next we shall, doubtless, behold the

DEATHS.

Departed this life, at his residence, in the county of Henrico, on Monday, August 28th, GERVAS STORRS, Esq. Mr. Storrs lacked but six daws of completing his seventy seventh year. After a long and eventful life, he has passed off the stage, leaving a large family and a numerous connection to lament his loss and to cherish his memory. Early in life, his strong mind and rare talents attracted the attention of the first men in Virginia—the framers of our Constitution—whose con fidence he possessed. He represented the county of fleurico for a number of sessions in the Legislature of Virginia, and was fifty-one years a Magistrate, fie presided at the investigations and trials which succeeded Gabriel's attempt at insurrection, and, for his efficiency and prudence during that dark day, received the espectal commendation of James Monroe, then Governor of the State. In his opinions Mr. Storrs was ever firm and unwavering. He met his end with the calmess of an upright man. Peace to his ashes!

At the residence of Mr. Edward W. Kimbrough,

fruit of their labors.

At the residence of Mr. Edward W. Kimbrough, in Hanover county, on the 15th of June, Mrs. MARY STEPRENS, aged ninety years. The deceased bad been for fifteen years a member of the Baptist Church at Good Hope, in Spottsylvania county, and she evinced, by a consistent life, the sinceri-ty of her profession. For some length of time she has been lingering on the verge of the grave. She is now gone, and she left the world in the tri-umph of the christian faith. Let those who remain, improve her example.

In Greensville county, Va., on the 30th ultimo, at the residence of Edmund Mason, Esq. Fran-CIS KEY Mason, intant son of the Hon. John Y. Mason, (Secretary of the Navy,) aged 21

On the 2nd September, 1848, at her residence on Marshall Street, Mas Mary Ann Beazley aged 27 years, consort of Mr. Thomas L. Beaz. ley, who himself only preceded her in eternity one short moon. Thus has death carried away the Father, and the mother of three small children, and deprived society of two of its brigh est ornaments.

NOTICE. A VALUABLE TRACT OP LAND for sale in Chesterfield county, situated on the Goode's bridge road, about fifteen miles from the City of Richmond, containing 3554 acres, with a Dwelling House and all the necessary out-houses. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat and tobacco, and is a desirable situation for a physician. A bargain may be had by immediate application being under to the sub-W. GODDIN.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION. TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN who is qualified to prepare pupils for College, and intends to make teaching his profession, wishes to settle immediately in some healthy place, where he could establish, either this year or the next, a Classical School, become Principal of an Academy, or obtain the Professorship of Ancient Languages in a Literary Institution. His experience in the two last capacities has been considerable, and his official fitness, in every respect, will be satisfactorily substantiated. Address X. Y. Z., Petersburg, Vs.

Any gentleman wishing to withdraw from his school, or associate another with him in conducting it, is invited to address the advertiser, as above, on the subject. Aug 29—c6t

TO PHYSICIANS, TEACHERS AND

The Exchange Hotel FOR RENT OR LEASE

The subscribers offer for rent or lease the above well known establishment, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Young. It is well calculated for a large private Boarding House. The building adjoining—the property of the William Selden—will be rented or leased with it. We deem it unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed persons in want of such an establishment will first twenthe premises. Possession given on the 1st day of January next. For terms, which will be made moderate to a good tenant, apply to d tenant, apply to
PERGUSON & MILHADO.

JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE BY J. WARROCK,
THE VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK FOR 1849, Calculated by David Richardson, of Louisa co., V.2.
CONTAINING. as usual, the times and places for he'ding the various Courts; Lists of members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia; also, the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia; also, Representatives in Congress from Virginia and North Carolina. Songs: Give me thy love to-night; The Road of Life. Productions of the United States in the several States; Post Office revenue from the several States; with the expenses of conveying the Mail; A Valuabitable, showing the comparative nutriment in various articles of food; Remedy for Ague and Fever; Catching Cupid; The Death of a Mother; What a woman should be alphabetically—and what she ought not to be form cuping; The Death of a Mother; What a woman should be, alphabetically—and what she ought not to be, Green Peas for Winter use; "Gie me thy blessing, mither "a beautiful piece; Be cheerful;—with a supply of Riddes, charades, Arithmetical Questions, Transpositions, (and variety of other amusing pieces. Aug 29

James McConky & Co., GEORGE W. RICHARDSON & CO., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS Nos. 87 and 89, Bowly's Wharf, Ballimers, TENDER their services to the FARMERS and MERchanes of Virginia and North Carolina for the sale of GRAIN, COTTON and other PRODUCE.—
Their long experience in this branch of bullers justify them in assuring those who may favor them with their consignments the highest going rates.

REFER TO

REPER TO

Messrs Webb, Bacon & Co.,
Messrs Wortham, McGruder & Co.,
Messrs N M Marin & Donnan,
Mr Thomas Branch,
Mr Sars Ferguson & Milhado,
Mr James H Johnston,
Sept 1—cim

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE. THE subscribers offer for sale two valuable Tracts. Land, in the county of Brunswick, lately belon ing to Henry E. Scott, deceased.

The tract upon which the dwelling house is simulated lies on Great Creek, two a lies. South of Edmunda's Store, ten miles North west of Lawrenceville, and about forry-five miles from Petersburg and contains between 1,000 and 1,100 acres. Of this, 150 acres are very valuable creek low grounds, well drained, and in a condition to produce large crops of corn, wheat and tobacca, and about 100 acres is forest land, convenient for fencing, hesides an abundant supply of old neld pine, large enough to make good rails; about 30 acres of highly improved lot lind near the dwelling, and a large quantity of strong arable high land in good condition, and fine for wheat. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house with the necessary out houses, and a varithrity young orchard of well selected fruit trees. This is justly deemed one of the most valuable tracts of lad in Brunswick, being highly productive, and situated in a neighborhood which, for health and good society, a equal to any in Virginia.

The other Tract, lying on the waters of the Ten acre to the contain sources, much the larger portion of which is in woods, heavily timbered, and is well adapted to the production of tobacco, corn and outs. The improvements on this tract are not very valuable.

Mr. William Norton, who realdes on the former tage. ing to Henry E. Scott, deceased.

The tract upon which the dwelling house is simula-

of tobacco, corn and oats. The improvements on the tract are not very valuable.

Mr. William Norton, who resides on the former tract will show these lands to any persons wishing to pur chase, and will also make known our terms. chase, and will also make known our terms.

The subscribers would observe that a great bargain may be had in these lands. Any skilful and industrious planter could make from them the purchase money in three years, if the crops should equal those which have been produced upon them for the last several year past. If these lands are not soid privately, they will be offered publicly at the sale of Stock and Urap somitime the present Fall, of whick due notice will be given.

WM T SCOUTT.

WM T SCOTT, JAMES SCOTT, HENRY E SCOTT, Devisees under the will of Henry E Scott, dec'd Sept 5—cwif

VIRGINIA-To wit: -At a Court of quarterly session held for the county of Northumberland, at it. Court house thereof, on Monday, the 14th day of An-On the motion of Septimus P. Rice and Elizabeth A.
On the motion of Septimus P. Rice and Elizabeth A.
his wife, who was the widow and devisee of Peter V Vicar deceased, and it appearing to the Court that me than two years have elapsed since the qualification James Haynie as administrator, with the will anners of said Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ordered that rsons having claims against the estate of said Pe McVicar, deceased, do exhibit the same for settleme McVicar, deceased, do exhibit the same for settlement within three months from the adjournment of the Court; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Richmond Enquirer, a paper published in the city of Richmond, for eight weeks successively, and that a copy be posted at the door of this Court-house for two several Court days.

A Copy—Teste,

Sept 5—cw8w J R STITH, C C

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, September 4th, 1848:
In the matter of Bankruptcy of Spencer Taylor, of the county of Buckingham, in the Eastern Virginia District District.
The said Spencer Taylor, who has been decreed a

mond, seventy days at least before the 18th day of November next, when a hearing will be had on the saic petition, at the United States Court Room, in the City of Richmond, and all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

A Copy—Teste,

P MAYO, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY-VINGINIA:—At a Superior Cent of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held at the State Court-house, in the city of Richmond, on Friday, July 7th, 1848. Charles Hunt, Robert Hunt, and others, Plaintiffs

Charles runt, Robert runt, and others, Flandins' against
Edward Worsham, Junior, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Charles Williamson, deceased, and others,

"The Court doth also require all persons who may have claims against Charles Williamson, deceased to exhibit the same on or before the sixteenth day of Ordeber next, for settlement, before William F. Watson, who is hereby appointed a Special Commissioner for the purpose, Commissioner Sands having died vithout etecuting the order entered herein on the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and the Courd doth direct that so much of this order as requires the said claims to be exhibited be published for eight weeks in the Richmond Enquirer, and posted at the door of the in the Richmond Enquirer, and posted at the door of the Court house of the city of Richmond, and also at the door of the Court house of Henrico county, on two

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Richmond, 4th August, 1248.
In obedience to that portion of the decree (an extract from which is set forth as above) pronounced in the foregoing case on the 7th July, 1838, I hereby notify all persons having claims against Charles Williamson, deceased, to exhibit the same before me, at my office, the city aforesaid, on or before the 16th day of October next, for settlement.

MM. P. WATSON.
Aug. 8.—w88w
Commissioner.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOUISA RAILROAD COMPANY, under the act of 8th

DR. BEACH'S AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, AND Family Physician.

THE BOOK FOR THE PLOPLE PREPARED expressly for the use and benefit of the I miles, and of plain, common sense incredial.— The collected and condensed experience and observa-tion of ages. The most correct and scientific work in

any of the kind in estistence.
You cannot be ignorant of the teachings of this same retry and inestimable book, and yet live as you only in the out your full time on earst. The pende will land to trust their souls upon; they must have the resons, the why and wherefore. They will not hav perpy without knowing what it is, and what it be perfy without knowing what it is, and what is be price, even to a yard of tage; but they will just not skill or fitness they are totally incapable. A skill or fitness they are totally incapable, ..., 4a their gross ignorance, of forming any judgment what every quiring what it is, what diseased it is for, or what fert it is designed to produce. Oh, ye fools: When will you be wise? How long will you be the slaves and dupes of your desnotic family physician? Why annot your faith merely, but your very lives, upon another mann's sleeves? Why not know for yourselves and they appeared to your own heads, or on the head of some other person? and all the sheatness will remain MISINFORMED on a subject which exist world with your blood on your own heads, or on the head of some other person? and all the sheatness will remain MISINFORMED on a subject which exist are dependent upon you fer protection.

How is it that we can all find our way to God, and elemal life—to the cure of our moral diseases with only current life—to the cure of our moral diseases with a ly one common sized volume in our hands, (THE life BLE,) and with only learning enough to be able to real the subject of the production, a whole library of books, or a whole rough to be able to real the first part of a cent, and at its ame time turn your whole salves, wives and children, body in the hands of men whose action, whelse for life or death, you are not all dead—especially those who swallow whole all that their family bottors tell them in health, and give them in disease.

Now, for on-e in your lives, to a wise and rational to regard to your own resources.

So ye, fellow clitzens—ye mond thought, of ferdown of independence—ye par

Pob. 19-wtf